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A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H ,

For the Year 1925.

CADBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1925.



Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health this Report is in some respects more comprehensive than has heretofore been customary, for it includes a retrospect of the past five years.

As this is but one of fifteen Reports which I am submitting to as many Authorities its size and scope are necessarily more curtailed than would be the case were I merely acting for a single District.

The subjects dealt with are systematized under the following six headings:-

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Housing.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 2,164

Population Census, 1921 3,229

" Estimated, 1925..... 3,174

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The Urban District, which covers 2,164 acres, lies to the south-east of the City of Leicester, whose boundary it adjoins. The geological formation, which is Lower Lias, includes a

light blue clay and a goodly proportion of running sand, which latter has an important bearing on the stability of the sewers.

In configuration the District is undulating with a fall towards the West. It is drained by a feeder of the River Soar and is intersected by the main road from Leicester to Market Harborough. This road is vested in the County Council, and the town extends along either side of it, for about a mile.

Number of families or separate occupiers of houses (1921).....	749
Rateable Value	£21,833
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£88

Social Conditions.

The bulk of the population is industrial, some being employed in hosiery and boot & shoe factories, and a large number being employed in Leicester. There are four hosiery factories and three boot & shoe factories in the District.

For administrative purposes the District is divided into three Wards, viz:-

No. 1 or St. Peter's Ward, which includes:-

- (1) All that portion of the District which lies to the south-west of the main street.
- (2) The Leicester Racecourse.
- (3) The Sewage Farm.
- (4) The Cemetery, which was enlarged in 1909 and drained in 1912. It is now well drained and efficiently supervised, and is adequate for the requirements of the District.
- (5) A large public Recreation Ground of nearly 3 acres in extent.
- (6) A public Swimming Bath. Here School children attend weekly and are taught swimming at a cost of 1½d a lesson (including costume) an additional ½d being contributed by the County Council.
- (7) A modern public Elementary School.

About a fourth of the population resides in this Ward.



No. 2, or THE GRANGE WARD, adjoins and is indeed part of the chief residential suburb of the City of Leicester. It includes a number of modern detached residences of high rateable value near well laid roads. In this Ward are also a number of modern working-class dwellings. It also includes some model Alms-houses, provided by the Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters. Here some forty people are accommodated in eighteen cottages.

Nearly half the population resides in this Ward.

No. 3 or Central Ward, includes most of the older part of the town. The senior Council Elementary School is in this Ward.

Vital Statistics.

Births, legitimate - M. 21. F. 27. Total - 48.

" illegitimate - Nil.

Birth Rate..... 15.1

" " (1921 - 1925)..... 16.0

" " for England & Wales (1925)..... 18.3

Deaths - M. 18. F. 15. Total - 33.

Death Rate..... 10.3

" " (1921 - 1925)..... 10.0

" " for England & Wales (1925)..... 12.2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age..... 2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 births..... 41

" " " (1921 - 1925)..... 55

" " " for England & Wales (1925) 75

Three per cent of the births during the past five years were illegitimate. It is satisfactory to record that the Death Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate for the five years are considerably below those of the country as a whole.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 discussion of the problem. It is shown that the
 problem is of great importance in the theory of
 functions of a complex variable. The second part
 contains a detailed proof of the theorem. The third
 part is devoted to some applications of the theorem.
 The fourth part contains some remarks and
 references.

Causes of Death in 1925.

Civilians only.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	-	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system....	2	-
Cancer.....	1	2
Diabetes.....	1	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.....	2	1
Heart Disease.....	2	3
Arterio sclerosis.....	1	-
Bronchitis.....	3	1
Pneumonia.....	3	-
Acute and Chronic Nephritis.....	-	1
Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	-	1
Suicide.....	1	-
Other deaths from violence.....	-	3
Other defined diseases	2	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	-	-

II. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or County Council:-

Tuberculosis, Maternity and Children's hospital accommodation are controlled by the County Council and the matter is dealt with comprehensively in the County Report.

Fever. There are eight Isolation Hospitals with a total of 85 beds, controlled by the Leicestershire Isolation Hospitals' Committee. Patients are sent to such hospitals as have beds available for the disease from which they are suffering. None of the hospitals are in this District.

Small Pox. There are two hospitals provided for the County as a whole.

Volume 100, Part 1, 1970

Edited by J. H. J. VAN DEN BERG

Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute

London, 1970

Printed in Great Britain

by the Royal Anthropological Institute

21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: 01-637 5555

Telex: 250000

Cable: 250000

Post Office Order No. 100

Price: £10.00

Subscription price: £10.00

Single copy price: £10.00

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Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases. Motor ambulances are provided in connection with the Isolation Hospitals.
- (b) For Non-infectious Cases and Accident. None under the District Council. The Leicester Royal Infirmary and other voluntary Organizations provide the necessary facilities.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. All under the County Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health acts for this and fourteen other Districts in four counties. The Combined Districts cover 500 square miles and have a population of about 120,000. No office or clerical staff or provision for travelling is provided. The Sanitary Inspector is also District Surveyor. Both officers devote the whole of their time to their official duties.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

The County Council's Health Visitors and School Nurses visit cases in this District. There is also a District Nurse.

Midwives:- The supervision of Midwives and the administrative control of Maternity and Child Welfare are vested in the County Council.

Chemical Work:- Analyses of foods and drugs are conducted by the County Analyst. Sewage effluents are analysed at the County laboratory. The Medical Officer of Health analyses samples of water, and occasionally of sewage effluents, throughout the Combined Districts.

Legislation in Force:- There are no Local Acts or special Local Orders. The general adoptive Acts in force in the District are as follows:-

Private Streets Works Act 1892.
Public Health Act (Amendment Act) 1890 parts 1 & 3.
" " " " " 1907 -following secs.
adopted of Parts 2, 3 and 4:-
15 to 30 and 32 & 33 Part 2.
34 to 38, 44 to 46, and 48 & 49 Part 3.
52 to 57 and 59 Part 4.



Building Bye-laws (substantially the Intermediate Code) were adopted in 1925.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:-

The Leicester Corporation's mains are laid throughout the Area, supplying practically all save outlying properties. One well was closed during the year the public supply being provided in its stead.

Rivers and Streams:-

There is no longer any river pollution in the District an excellent effluent being obtained from the new installation for the purification of sewage.

Sewerage:-

During the past five years the Council have, in addition to the replacement of defective and inadequate sewers, constructed a new sewage disposal works at a cost of £13,000. The disposal works include pumping machinery, sedimentation tanks, filters, humus tanks and sludge beds.

Five large estates are now being laid out and the Council have provided sewers to deal with these in advance of development in order to obviate the use of cesspools. In the Wigston Road portion of the District foul and storm-water sewers have been provided and the cesspools which served the whole of the houses in this area have been done away with.

A scheme of sewerage is nearly completed which will deal with the whole of the low lying area of the District adjoining Stoughton Lane near the City of Leicester. The sewage will be lifted with Ejectors and conveyed to the new disposal works. This will enable the whole of this area to be opened up for building purposes.

Drainage:-

345 Inspections of drains, drain-traps etc were made during the year and 17 nuisances were abated.

Closet accommodation:-

Total No. in District	(1) Privies	7
	(2) Pail closets	150
	(3) W.C's	703
Privies (middens)	No. of new provided	nil
	No. repaired	nil
	No. converted to (a) pails	nil
	(b) W.C's	7
Pails or earth closets	No. of new provided	6
	No. converted to W.C's	nil
Water Closets	No. of new provided	31

Scavenging:-

A new Municipal Depot has been erected and the scavenging is now carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor. Refuse is deposited on the disused sewage-farm at a considerable distance from inhabited houses. During the year seven ashpits were converted into ashbins and 42 new ashbins were provided.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area:-

The Sanitary Inspector submits the following classified statement:-

Total No. of complaints received during the year.....	25
" " " inspections made for all purposes.....	423
" " " notices served - 26. Informal - 26. Statutory - 0	
" " " summonses issued - nil.	
" " " convictions obtained - nil.	

Insanitary houses (Public Health Act 1875)	No. inspected - 1. No. cleaned - 1
---	------------------------------------

Overcrowding:-

No. of houses inspected - 14. Nuisances abated - 2.

Offensive accumulations:-

No. inspected - 3. Nuisances abated - 3.

Further details of Sanitary Inspections are included under their relevant headings.

Smoke Abatement:-

There are no factories in the District giving rise to smoke-nuisance and no nuisances under this heading came under observation.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:-

There are no Common Lodging Houses; no Offensive Trade is established and there is no Canal within the area.

Schools:-

The Junior Council Schools are modern and well maintained. The Senior School is a much older building and is as sanitary as is compatible with its age. The public water supply is laid on to both schools.

IV. H O U S I N G.

The population is on the whole well housed. When the Census was taken there were 749 families or Separate Occupiers. Twelve of these, i.e. less than 2%, were living under conditions of definite or accentuated overcrowding, that is with more than two occupants per room. In this estimate children count as a half. "Overcrowding" is often an arbitrary term, it being a little difficult to define the precise point at which it commences. Each case must indeed be judged on its merits, taking into account such factors as bedroom floor space, ventilation, light and environment. The ideal many of us aim at is a maximum of 1.5 persons per room. At the time of the Census 6% of the houses in the District failed to reach this standard. This, however, compares very favourably with the figure for the County which was about 15%. During 1925 14 cases of overcrowding came under observation. It was, however, found possible to deal with only two of these cases.



In 1921 the Council purchased 21 acres of land providing inter alia sufficient space for the erection of about 100 houses. In that year 28 houses were built by the Council and during the last three years 29 subsidized houses have been provided. The total number of all kinds, including detached residences, completed during the five years is 100. No houses were closed or demolished during that period, though one has since been demolished and within the past few weeks we have condemned three others which are utterly unfit and beyond redemption.

The following particulars refer to 1925:-

No. of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total (including nos. given separately under (b))	24
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	
(1) By the Local Authority	nil
(2) By other bodies or persons.	13

(1) Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection - (1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	29
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Insp. of District) Regulations, 1910	nil
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None during the year. 3 now being dealt with.
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	nil

(2) Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	nil
---	-----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers. nil.

Section I (4) refers to cases accruing during the year. There are perhaps a score or more houses whose fitness for habitation does not come up to the standards we aim at. They belong to a class of houses calling for "re-conditioning", i.e.

overhauling and internal modernization so as to reach a reasonable standard of comfort and habitability. Should a subsidy be made available for this purpose, as is already foreshadowed, houses of this transitional type will have to be dealt with comprehensively.

The present position is that houses are needed in respect of about a dozen cases of overcrowding and also in lieu of those whose closing is contemplated. It must of course be borne in mind that not a few of those for whom houses are desirable are employed in the City of Leicester: for I regard it as a cardinal principle in Municipal housing that Councils should provide primarily, if not exclusively, for those employed within their own area.

The kind of house I favour is the non-parlour type, and I am convinced that here, as elsewhere, there exists a need of houses for families of 4 or less than 4 persons. The type of house suited for many such families is a non-parlour house with 2 bedrooms. A really sanitary & well-appointed little house of this type could be provided for a price, or an economic rent, within the means of many who could not afford to live in the average type of Council house.

V. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply:- The following particulars are furnished by the Sanitary Inspector:-

Retail Purveyors.	(a) Register - No. on	10
	(b) Premises - Total No. of inspections	28
	No. of contraventions found	nil
	No. found to require	
	(a) Cleansing	nil
	(b) Structural or san. imprs.	nil
<u>Wholesale Traders & Producers.</u>	(a) Register - No. on	13
	(b) Premises - No. of inspections	
	(1) Total	28
	(2) During milking time	5
	No. of contraventions found	nil
	No. found to require	
	(1) Cleansing	nil
	(2) Structural or san imprs.	nil
No. of samples of milk taken for Bacteriological exam.		6
Total No. of milch cows in district-		199
Legal proceedings - nil.		

There have been no licenses issued or withdrawn under the Special Designations Order of 1923.

Six samples were taken for bacteriological examination at the County Council's laboratory. One was reported on as 'Good' though falling short of Grade A quality, the remainder being 'Bad'. In these examinations samples are graded as - Good, Fair, Moderate and Bad. A 'Bad' milk is one which contains over a million germs in a cubic centimetre, i.e. about a quarter of a teaspoonful, or one colon bacillus - evidence of the presence of manure - in the thousandth part of a c.c., or both. Some of these samples were mixed milk, i.e, milk from various sources, taken in course of delivery.

Our aim in all this work is to help the producer to obtain a really clean milk and I am glad to be able to report that further samples taken this year have all been reported on as 'Good'.

There is no reason why every producer should not succeed in selling a milk of Grade A quality, and this desirable standard has already been attained by the majority of the producers in some of these Districts.

Meat:-

There are two private slaughter-houses in the District both being registered. Both were in use in 1920. Eight inspections were made, one being at time of slaughter. They are satisfactorily maintained as are also the butchers' shops. No tuberculous or otherwise diseased meat came under notice during the year and no nuisances or other contraventions are reported.

Other Foods:-

There are three bakehouses all of which are kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the early years of the Republic, from the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the end of the War of 1812. This section covers the political, social, and economic developments of the period, and the role of the various states in the formation of the new nation. The author concludes this section by noting the significance of the early years in shaping the character of the United States.

The second part of the paper deals with the period from the War of 1812 to the Civil War. This was a time of great change and growth for the United States. The author discusses the expansion of the territory, the development of the economy, and the increasing influence of the federal government. A major focus is the role of the Supreme Court in defining the limits of federal power. The author also examines the social and cultural changes of the period, including the rise of the middle class and the growth of the cities. The section concludes with a discussion of the causes of the Civil War and the impact of the conflict on the nation.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1925, 29 inspections were made of 13 houses in which infectious disease had been reported. Sixteen houses were disinfected, bedding where necessary being removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. In dealing with the more common infectious diseases - notably Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria - the value of steam-disinfection is, however, greatly over-rated.

The notified cases of Infectious Disease were as follows:-

	Cases.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	7	2	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	4
Respiratory Tuberculosis	6	2	2
Other forms of "	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-

The fatal case of ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA occurred in a child aged 2.

None of the fatal cases of PNEUMONIA had been notified. There is, however, in my opinion, nothing to be gained from its compulsory notification and I have never taken any special steps to secure it, such as were necessary a few years ago in connection with Tuberculosis.

The two fatal cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis had been duly notified.

The case of OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM was not severe, the patient recovering with vision unimpaired.

The TUBERCULOSIS cases and deaths are classified as follows:-

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the method of moments. The method of moments is a powerful tool for the analysis of data, and it is particularly useful in the case of data which are distributed over a wide range of values. The method of moments is based on the assumption that the data are distributed according to a certain probability distribution. The method of moments is then used to estimate the parameters of this distribution. The method of moments is a simple and straightforward method, and it is easy to apply to a wide variety of data.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the method of moments to the analysis of data from a certain experiment. The data from this experiment are distributed over a wide range of values, and the method of moments is used to estimate the parameters of the distribution. The results of the analysis are then compared with the results of other methods of analysis, and it is found that the method of moments gives the most accurate results. The method of moments is therefore a powerful tool for the analysis of data, and it is particularly useful in the case of data which are distributed over a wide range of values.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Other forms.		Respiratory		Other forms.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 & under 5 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 " 15 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 " 20 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20 " 25 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 " 45 "	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 " 65 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-

The following examinations were made at the County Council's bacteriological laboratory:-

Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli.....	11
Throat swabs for Diphtheria.....	8
Milk examinations.....	6
Sewage effluent.....	<u>1</u>
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>26</u>

The record of Infectious Disease in the District during each of the past five years is as follows:-

Disease	1921	/22	/23	/24	/25	Total	Remov- ed to Hos.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	12	1	2	-	-	15	12	-
Scarlet Fever	21	3	4	5	7	40	29	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	11
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4x	4	4	-	6	18	20 x	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis)	-	-	3	-	2	5	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon.	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-

x 2 being on discharge from Army. x Including re-admissions.

The Attack-rates (i.e. the mean annual number of cases per 1000 of the population) for the quinquennium are as follows:-
 Diphtheria - 0.96: Scarlet Fever - 2.56: The corresponding rates for England & Wales are 1.29 and 2.65:

With regard to Tuberculosis the death-rate forms a more satisfactory criterion for comparison than does the attack-rate. The death-rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for the five years averages 0.51: The rate for England & Wales in 1925 is not yet available, but the rate for the preceding five years is 0.87: The Tuberculosis death-rate whether taken for five years or for a longer period will be found, I think, to be lower than that of any other District in the County.

Factories and Workshops.

Inspections:-

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number of</u>		<u>No. of Occu- piers pros- ecuted.</u>
	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>	
Factories	3	nil	nil
Workshops.	14	"	"
Total:-	17	"	"

No Defects were found in the course of these inspections.

No instance of Outwork in unwholesome premises came under observation.

There are on the Register 4 Hosiery and 3 Boot & Shoe Factories and 17 Workshops, three of which are bakehouses. Fifteen persons were receiving Homework.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. O'CONNOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kirby Muxloe,
 Nr. Leicester.
 June 12th, 1926.

